

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance—
\$2.50 if not; \$2.75, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks;
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

NO. 43.

Professional Cards.

Claim Agency.
The undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forfeiture, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.
R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE removed to one door west of Buchanan's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

A. J. COVEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fairbanks' and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 3.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Hornor's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., Prof. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Stover, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

Removal.
Dr. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office. April 7, 1863. U.

CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS.
Baltimore street, near the Diamond, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art. Jan. 17-18.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.
MEALS & BRO.
In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.
Produce taken in exchange for work. Gettysburg, May 27.

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to his business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 5.

1865. Spring Millinery. 1865
MISS McCREARY is just opening a large and beautiful assortment of HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Lace and Fancy goods, of every description, and all of the most fashionable styles, which she will be pleased to show those who may favor her with a call.
She is also prepared to do up Hats and Bonnets of every kind, in the best manner and on short notice.
Milliners buying goods to sell again, will find it to their advantage to purchase here, as by doing so they will receive patterns and instructions gratis.
April 18.—20.

New Goods!—Large Stock!
MERCHANDISE TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS. CASSIMERES. VESTINGS.

Cassimers, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.
They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.
They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 9.

The Popular 7-30 Loan.
The First National Bank of Gettysburg, has been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all taxes, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 6 per cent. Gold Interest Bonds. Will also furnish 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds, one year Certificates and all other Government securities, will buy Gold and Silver, cash Coupons, and make collections promptly on all accessible points.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Dec. 27.

John L. Holtzworth,
In addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture work to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly.
[Jan. 3.]

Battle-Field Views.
A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle-Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first set published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.
TYSON & BRO.
Dec. 15.

REVENUE STAMPS of every denomination constantly on hand and for sale, at the First National Bank of Gettysburg.
Nov. 8. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

DR. TOBIAS' Celebrated Catarrh Cure for sale at Dr. R. Hornor's Drug Store. Jan. 13.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

HARDWARE AND IRON. Paints and Oils of every description, at greatly reduced prices, at FAIRBANKS'.

MILLINERY GOODS, a large and choice assortment to be had cheap, at FAIRBANKS'.

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS. at 12 1/2 and 15 cents at FAIRBANKS'.

Choice Poetry.

THE YEARS.

[The following graceful and tender verses were written for a festival in commemoration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the graduation of the Class of 1839, of Harvard College, by the Rev. R. T. S. Lowell, of Newark, New Jersey, author of the remarkable novel, just published, "The New Priest in Conception Bay." They are worthy of a wider circulation than the narrow round of a college class:

These years! these years! these naughty years! Once they were pretty things! Their fairy footfalls caught our ears, Our eyes their glancing wings! They flitted by our school-boy way,— We clasped the little hands in play.

We knew them, soon, for tricky elves; They brought the College gown, With thoughtful looks filled up our shelves, Darkened our lips with down. Played with our throat, and lo! the tone, Of manhood had become our own.

They, smiling, stretched our childish size; Their soft trimmed our hair; Cast the deep thought within our eyes, And left us glowing there. Sang songs of hope in College halls, Bright fancies drew upon the walls.

They flashed upon us Love's bright gem; They showed us glances of flame. Stout hearted we learned from them, And honor more than name. And so they came and went away; We said not, Go! we said not, Stay!

But one sweet day, when quiet skies, And still leaves brought me thought, When hazy hills drew forth my eyes, And woods with deep shade fraught, That day I carelessly found out What work these elves had been about.

Alas! those little rogues, the years, Had fooled me many a day. Plucked half the locks about my ears, And tugged the rest all gray. They left me wrinkles great and small; I fear that they have tricked us all.

Well, give the little years their way:— Think, speak, and write, the while; Lift up the bare foot to the day, And make their wrinkles smile. They shape the noblest living head; They carve the best tomb for the dead.

Miscellaneous.

The Puzzle Explained.

"It puzzles me," said a gentleman to his friend, who was a member of the same congregation, "how you manage to give so much away as you do. You have not so large an income as I have; and yet, altho' I think that I give as I can, I frequently find that you give more where I give less. Tell me how it is, for it puzzles me."

"Come with me," was the reply, and I will show you.

They walked into the dining room, and opened a closet door the friend pointed to the row of empty bottles and decanters, and said, "I save it from the bottles."

The Tables Turned.
The late Dr. N. W. Taylor was wont to relate how, at one time, there was a member of the Synagogue who seemed so dull and inert, that he felt compelled, out of kindness to him, and regard for the Church, to advise him no longer to look toward the ministry as his call, but betake himself to some plain honest trade. Soon after, the professor heard that his unfortunate student had been preaching at a place, where he himself had officiated. Meeting a member of that congregation, he asked with a little amusement at the expected answer:

"You had Mr. — to preach for you last Sunday; how did you like him?"

The parishioner did not recognize the person with whom he was speaking, and answered frankly: "We liked him well; much better than we liked Dr. Taylor."

Since that, said the Doctor, I have been careful about passing adversely upon the qualifications of young men for the ministry, or predicting that they cannot find a people to be pleased and profited by them.

A Noble Woman.

A scene recently took place at a Paris wedding, in which the refining influence of a love and French politeness combined to make a very charming picture. The bridegroom, an honest and industrious locksmith, was uneducated and when called on to join the register, marked a cross. The bride on the contrary, although belonging to a poor family, had received an excellent education. Nevertheless, when the pen was passed to her, she signed a cross. The bridesmaid, a former schoolfellow of the bride, having expressed her astonishment, the young wife replied: "Would you have me humiliate my husband? To-morrow I will commence teaching him to read and write."

The Worcester Spy prints a genuine curiosity, in a doctor's bill, dated no longer ago than 1830. The price of a visit in those days was fifteen cents, but when the conscientious physician took one ride to see several patients he divided the price among them, so that the most frequent item in the bill is "to part visit, 08." The charges for medicine range from five to twenty cents, and the highest amount in the column is "to sundry medicine, compound tincture, and tin box, 33." The total of the bill, which is for constant attendance and medicine for a period of eight months, the visits averaging as often as once a week, is less than five dollars.

Reports from all parts of the North-west, in regard to the coming crops, continue to improve the prospects for a big yield. The weather the past week has been excellent for farmers' purposes.

The Indians.

There is one war in this country to which time brings no surcease—that of the white man against the red man. It has been waged for over two centuries—the Indians always defeated, yet never defeated. From all their vast hunting grounds on the Atlantic seaboard, in the Valley of the Mississippi, they have been driven till now in their last refuge on the great plains and under the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, they find themselves confronted and surrounded by the old white enemy, and no possibility of further retreat. The Indians are at bay. They are bewildered; they are helpless. It is not their nature to adopt the habits and follow the pursuits of the white man; and it is not in the nature or destiny of the white man to permit the Indian to follow his hereditary habits. Feuds and fights, cruelties and hatreds, wretchedness and despair, exile and extermination, constitute the present, as the past history of the poor Indian, in presence of the white settler.

It is very hard upon the Indian. And the worse of the matter is that we can see no good way in which his career is likely to close.

A noble gentleman, on his wedding day, invited, besides many of his friends among the nobility, also the village Justice, a plain, but genteel and Christian man. After the nobles had presented the newly married pair with many costly gifts of various kinds, the Justice came also forward, handing to the bridegroom a small casket, with the words: "My sainted grandfather, who, at one time, served in Holland, bequeathed this to me as a token of remembrance. I now give it to you on your wedding day, use it in health and may a merciful God teach you wisdom." When the gentleman opened the casket, he found within a silver coin, which the Hollanders had at one time caused to be struck in order to preserve peace with England. On the one side was designed a yoke of oxen, with the inscription—*Juncti Vale mus*, i. e., "United we are strong;" on the opposite side two earthen pots, swimming upon the ocean, with the inscription, *Collidentes frangimur*, i. e., "Against each other we break." This the count showed to his young bride, saying, "See here, my dear. We have this day received many beautiful gifts, among which, that presented to us by this farmer is by no means the least."

A military officer complained, on one occasion, to a clergyman, that Christianity was not compatible with the duties of a commanding officer, it being altogether impossible, he said, to promote discipline and order among soldiers without swearing.

To which the clergyman replied: "And yet I know of an officer who did not swear, and whose subordinates still obeyed his simple words."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the officer, "pray, and would you please inform me who he is?"

"The man of whom I speak," was the reply, "was a Roman centurion of Capernaum; his commands were given in a few words, and in a mild manner. He would say to one 'Go,' and he went, and to another 'Come,' and he came, and to a third, 'Do this,' and he would do it. Now I think whatever could be done in the Roman army with heathen soldiers, might be equally well accomplished in your army with Christian soldiers."

A Boy's Lawsuit.—Under a great tree close to the village, two boys found a walnut. "It belongs to me," said Ignatius, "for I was the first to see it." "No, it belongs to me," cried Bernard, "for I was the first to pick it up," and so they began to quarrel in earnest. "I will settle the dispute," said the elder boy, who just came up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in two, and said: "The one piece of shell belongs to the one who first saw the nut; the other piece of shell belongs to him who first picked it up, and the kernel I keep for judging the case." And this," as he sat down and laughed, "is the common end of most lawsuits."

A clergyman of Saratoga Springs, a few Sundays since, was preaching a sermon upon death, in the course of which he asked the question, "Is it not a solemn thought?" His little boy, four years old, who had been listening with wrapt attention to his father, immediately answered in a shrill, piping voice, so as to be heard throughout the house, "Yes, sir, it is," greatly to the amusement of the congregation.

Mrs. Mehitabel Shingle, who hails from a down east village, about two miles on this side of sunrise, on returning home from a visit to her city the other day, informed "darter" Jimmie that she "coun purty near being pisoned at the hotel with some soup which they called violoncello soup; and she knew it was violoncello soup, for she found a hull lot of strings in it."

A maiden lady, not remarkable for either beauty, youth, or good temper, came for advice to Mr. Arnold as to how she could get rid of a troublesome suitor. "O, Mary, marry him," was the advice. "No, I would see him hanged first." "No, madam, marry him, as I said to you and I'll assure it will not be long before he hangs himself."

A correspondent in Havana writes us word that if he wished to describe the island of Cuba in a single line, he should call it, "The land of the flea, and the bone of the slave."

A Disgusted Visitor at Saratoga.

The N. York Times correspondent at Saratoga Springs, writes: I have been terribly shocked. For one whole week my most ardent sympathies were excited at the sickly, languid appearance of a young lady who had a seat directly opposite me every day at the dinner table; her form was emaciated, her skin perfectly transparent, and a death like hue seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere about her; the eyes shone with unnatural brilliancy, and under them was perceptible the inevitable blue black coloring—the tell tale of a debauchee. I longed for an introduction, that I might recommend the application of fresh oysters or a blood-sucker; but finding of an opportunity to secure this privilege, I brought a lady friend to suggest this application. "Lamie," she exclaimed, in utter amazement, "why how verdant you are; don't you know that the lady paints her lower eyelids?" It was indeed too true, as I have since ascertained positively. She for whom my whole soul yearned in sympathy for a week, was daubed all over with paint, and most shockingly disfigured herself to gratify a prurient taste to be in the extreme of fashion. Looking around me at the dinner table to day, I saw no less than six ladies disfigured by a daub of black paint on the lower eyelids. The next fashion possibly may require ladies to wear rings in their noses. It is bad enough to wear paste diamonds and pinchbeck jewelry, but when earth's angels begin to paint about the eyes, wear false busts, and false hair in a bag behind their heads, to what extremes may we not expect the dear creatures to go?

A Richmond paper says: "It has pleased God to bless the Southern States with the most abundant corn crop ever known, and we are, therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food. No contingency of drought, hail, or storm can now injure that great Southern crop for man and beast. With granaries bursting with corn, all else goes well with the Southern farmer. Whites, blacks, horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, sheep and fowls all wax fat when the supply of corn is unobscured. During a recent trip through a portion of the Valley of Virginia, where the ruins of walls and battlements mark the ravages of war, we found the corn crop everywhere magnificent in promise. We were informed that throughout the Valley of Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to the southern extremity of the valley, the corn oats and hay crops are better than they had been for years."

PROMOTION OF GEN. HANCOCK.—Maj. General W. S. Hancock has been brevetted major general in the regular army, to date from the 15th of March, for "distinguished services during the war." This is a deserved tribute to one of the finest soldiers in the service. Gen. Hancock has won his present position by his genius and his devotion to his duties. On the field of battle at the head of his soldiers of the Second Corps, he was always the very beau-ideal of a hero. But few generals in the service have attained the enviable reputation accorded to Gen. Hancock.—N. Y. Her.

A good story is told of a Vermont lad employed in a large shipping house in Boston. He carefully extracted the nails from the boxes which had "served their time," and in four weeks had collected in the course of his business two or three kegs of good nails. His employer paid him ten dollars for them, and has since taken him into partnership.

At "Pious" Hollow, in Oswego Co., New York, a dance was given for the benefit of a sick man, at which one of the guests stabbed another.

"Pious" hollow must be near "No God," in Jefferson county, in the same State. The late Rev. Jeddiah Burehad was about the only clergyman that ever was allowed to tarry, even over Sunday, in those regions.

Every Southern man who took part with the Government in the effort to suppress the Rebellion became, during the war, a decided abolitionist, while every Northern man who sympathized with treason had his love for slavery intensified in the meantime.

A teacher in a contraband school asked a young darkey what a certain letter of the alphabet was. The darkey looked at it earnestly for a short time, and said: "I know that well by sight, but am bresed if I can call it by name." He was told he could take a back seat.

It is said of an officer of the Government by one of his organs, that "men can't use him for their selfish purposes." Perhaps he is too much devoted to his own selfish purposes to be able to attend to other people's.

Artemus Ward says when he hears the song, "Come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would be right.

Nashville, Tennessee, has a population of nearly sixty thousand, three theatres, five daily papers, and five hundred drinking saloons.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." This may be the reason why the ladies have discarded the crowns of their bonnets.

Wisconsin has still fifteen regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery in the service. She has sent over ninety thousand troops in all.

Reconstruction.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.—Much interest is naturally felt as to the exact views of President Johnson in the matter of reconstruction. A recent speech of General Schenck, therefore, at Chillicothe, Ohio, in which he stated, as is listed, by authority, the opinions of the Executive, is peculiarly important. We find the following sketch of General Schenck's remarks in the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The President might have held the rebellious States in military subjection, as a conquered people, until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former positions by legislative action; or he might have withdrawn the military force altogether and left them to exercise their civil functions locally and in their relations to the other States. From the start these were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them, holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to reinstate their civil powers, and began again the exercise of their loyal functions. This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President Johnson so regarded it. Only two days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position in the Government. While regarding them as experiments he intends that the military power of the Government shall hold them in check, so that if they be found straying back into rebellion the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused."

"The President, in this conversation, referred to the course that had just been pursued in reference to the Richmond election, where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office the very men who had recently been in arms against the Government. It was with bisseantion that the military authorities had set aside that election, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in other cases of a similar kind."

General Schenck also referred in his speech to the question of negro suffrage, and his remarks are significant as indicating the probable policy of the Unionists in Congress on that subject. We again quote:

"Approaching the question of suffrage, the speaker said it did not trouble him in the least. The only question with him in regard to the restoration of the rebellious States to the full privileges of citizens, was as to the loyalty of the people. When satisfied on this point, whether one or ten years hence, Congress should restore them; but then would come up the question of representation. Slavery was abolished, and the rule allowing three fifths of the slaves to be represented in Congress, so unjust to the North, would have to be abolished with it, and representation must be according to voters, and not according to population."

"If no one else did, the speaker would at an early day in the next Congress, offer an amendment to the Constitution, by which this three fifths privilege should be done away with, and certainly no demoral, any more than republicans, could object to the fairness of the principle that representation should be according to voters. If under such amendment, the South wished to have its vast colored population represented in the councils of the nation, in order to approach somewhat the political power of the Northern population of voters, and should inaugurate negro suffrage, nobody had any right to complain, and if they could allow their thousands of negroes, under some conditions of education or property, to vote, there would be no great objection in the North if the few negroes we have among us were allowed the same privilege; but this was a question for the future and for the South itself to determine, not for us. And there was no need of the Union party being disturbed by a discussion of the subject. It had enough else to look after in regard to what privileges white rebels should be allowed to exercise."

RALEIGH, N. C., August 16.—Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick has written a letter to a gentleman in this city endorsing the course of the Raleigh Progress and the course of the loyal representatives of the Northern press for exposing the evil intentions of the disloyal leaders in this State, which the General says represents the true condition of affairs not only in North Carolina, but in all other insurrectionary States, and that these facts should not be smothered up by the friends of the Government, but should be generally known, that the people may know the correct state of things as they now exist in the South, which will enable them to act understandingly and with justice to all concerned. The General is now taking a trip through the State.

New Orleans is said to be growing very prosperous. Trade is reviving fast there, and the population is increasing at a rapid rate. Many Northerners are engaged in profitable occupations there. The city was never more healthy at this season of the year than at the present time. Its sanitary government is a great improvement on the times when it was under the slaveholder's rule. Northern men and freemen will rejuvenate the South, and start it rejoicing on a career of wonderful growth in prosperity.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, of Aug. 17th.

The Schoolmaster and the Statesman.
Many, very many years ago, a consultation was held in one of those well organized and piously trained families of Vermont which have given the Green Mountain State a world-wide reputation, relative to the then present and future of one of its members. The family tilled a small farm, and the boy whose destiny was thus deliberated, was physically incapable of performing any of the labor or the drudgery of a farmer's life. He could not, either, be supported at home in idleness. Hence it was that his father and elder brothers met in council to decide what was best for the welfare of the youngest son and brother. He, with an independence which did not counten fair counsel, promptly solved the problem of domestic perplexity by deciding that he would "go out into the world in search of a fortune." Having been well and even highly educated, he announced his resolution of removing to the west, there to engage as a school teacher. In those days, what was known as the "west," did not stretch beyond the banks of the Ohio river, so that when the young Vermont graduate reached one of the southern counties of Pennsylvania, he concluded to "settle." In the borough of York he organized a classical school, teaching the sons of the opulent and at once attracting the attention of the leading men of the locality. During the hours not devoted to his class he studied law, and after he was admitted to the practice of his profession removed to Gettysburg, Adams county. It was not long before the young student found clients and friends. There was something in his character which was irresistible. He was generous and genial—princely even then, in his poverty, in his actions—brave, when he was almost without a supporter, in what he did and said, and so tenacious for the right, that he was at once, singled out as one of its noble defenders. We cannot here, of course, trace our hero through all the changes and the struggles of his early career. Sufficient for us to write that there was that in the young schoolmaster which early indicated his career for statesmanship. He was singled out for a legislative position before he aspired to its honors—the people of Adams county passing by many of their best known citizens, men "to the manner born," preferring the young lawyer as their representative, and for years kept him in the State Assembly. In that position he was always engaged in some grand scheme far in advance of the liberality or comprehension of his colleagues. Mindful of his first profession he understood the imperfections of the system of education of his adopted State. So far as the children of the poor were concerned, in those days, knowledge was contained in sealed books. After months of labor, a system was digested, matured and brought before the Legislature by "the gentleman from Adams county," and by his almost unaided efforts against mountains of opposition and prejudices as great as was the ignorance of his opponents, the common school system of Pennsylvania, now the chief glory of the Commonwealth, was established. Years went by, and with their passage, the schoolmaster-statesman (for such we must call him) gathered knowledge, augmented his force of character, increased his mental stature among the ablest of the land, until he stood shoulder to shoulder with the leading intellectual spirits of the country. From Adams he removed to Lancaster. There he at once took a position in the front ranks of the legal profession, when among its members such men as John R. Montgomery, Rush Frazer, Benjamin Champney, William B. Fordney, John King Findley, William B. Norris, William Jenkins, and other men of distinguished learning controlled the business of the Lancaster bar. Here, as in all other positions and places, it was not long until the Vermont boy years before had left the green mountains of his native State in search of his fortune, soon established his reputation. He was singled out as the leader of the dominant party of the locality, and actually without asking, has been kept in Congress for the last ten years. There was something in his character of frankness, devotion to truth, patriotism, generosity and manly honor, which won and still retains the respect and confidence of the people of Lancaster county. In Congress his constituents and his frank colleagues regard him as the ablest representative from any District in the country. As the leader of the House for years, he has made a record which places him among the first legislators of the world, and which will forever connect his name in glory with that struggle which saved a nation from anarchy and rescued a race from eternal bondage!

On Wednesday morning as the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was received by the members of the Teachers' National Association, few in that body could recognize in the distinguished statesman, ripe in years and full of honors, the Green Mountain boy, who years ago, left his native State to become a schoolmaster in Pennsylvania. Yet such is the early history of the man. And how many in this State, as they see the name of Thaddeus Stevens coupled with the great events which so lately set the world in a blaze, or hear it hissed through the teeth of demagogues with partisan malignity, remember that it is to him that the poor of Pennsylvania are to-day indebted for the means of educating their children. And yet no fact is better established in history than, that Thaddeus Stevens is the author of the Common School system of Pennsylvania. And while this is true of him, the good he has accomplished in his higher walks of life, exhibits itself in a nation just redeemed from rebellion, in the credit of a people

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue informs Assessors and Collectors that all persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers and dealers, seeking orders for goods in original or unbroken packages, are regarded as commercial brokers within the meaning of the law, and as such must procure licenses. Those acting as agents of one person or firm exclusively are also liable as above. Licenses to this class of persons should be made out so as to show the place of business of the person licensed if he have one, but if not, his residence should be stated. Licenses thus filled out should be recognized by revenue officers in all parts of the country.

Though it is yet more than three months before Congress convenes, we have evidence of combinations and movements which look to a wild hunt after the nice places in connection with both branches of the national legislature. The present incumbents in view of the fact that the bodies will be politically organized as before, seem somewhat confident of retention, are operating to bring about that result. Letters received from Senators and members elicit indications of a growing purpose to so organize both branches as to carry out the policy of conferring such Federal patronage upon those who have confronted the rigors and dangers of the late war on the Union side.

Correspondence from Little Rock says that organizations under the new State Constitution are complete in nearly all the counties, and that the offices of Sheriffs and Probate and County Judges have all been filled by loyal men. Business goes on as peacefully, the taxes are being collected, the returned Confederates acquiesce in their defeat and rejoice that the war is over, and traveling through the State is as safe as before the war. Speculation and trade are becoming brisk, and emigration from the North, especially of mechanics and miners, is beginning. There is a large amount of cotton in the lower part of the State.

"Unusually Peaceable."

A despatch to the St. Louis Democrat says that Memphis was "unusually peaceable" on the night of the 18th instant, "the following being the only crimes committed:

An old lady, sixty five years old, named Jane Seymour, was mortally wounded by a shot fired through the window of her residence without any known cause, she being poor and without known enemies. Old man Johnson was knocked down on the wharf by two men and robbed of a watch. John Menger, a farmer who came to Memphis to sell cotton, was robbed of two hundred dollars. James Woods was dangerously stabbed by a man named Barle. A woman was shot by her own son. About a dozen dangerous fights, and forty-three persons were arrested and brought before the Recorder and Provost Marshal for petty broils and drunkenness. Very peaceable night. Torry, who shot Captain Whitsell, was refused bail and committed on the charge of murder.

Memphis must be a pleasant place to live in, particularly when it is not "unusually peaceable."

TRUE, VERY.—The Louisville Journal says:

There are not a few persons in the South who evidently think that when they consent to return to their loyalty and are received back into the old brotherhood, the Federal Government and its supporters are the favored party. They should be made to learn a different lesson. They don't understand their position. They mistake it strangely.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—Newspaper peddling in the army was a very profitable business, judging from a statement that one of this class, who formerly peddled papers in the Army of the Potomac, is now worth one hundred thousand dollars, and is one of the directors of the Second National Bank, just established at Richmond.

The telegraph reports three serious fires. One at Philadelphia destroyed \$60,000 worth of property; one at Quebec destroyed between sixty and eighty buildings; the third at Waterbury, Connecticut, destroyed a button factory valued at \$80,000.

It is proposed that the memorial to the sons of Waterville College, Maine, who fell during the war, shall be the endowment of a military professorship, at an estimated expense of \$50,000, and without turning the college into a military school, to engrave upon it some military features.

Secretary McCulloch has decided that all bonds, Treasury notes and other obligations of the Government are free from State or municipal taxation.

Chicago has eighty five hotels, which are classified into eight grades, ranging from five dollars to a dollar and a half a day.

GROVESTEEN & CO. PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS. 499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our new **SCALE 7 OCTAVE** **ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE**, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, German, and American, and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. L. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

There were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York, and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warehouse.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PHONES.

No. 1. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case \$275.

No. 2. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding \$300.

No. 3. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style \$325.

Terms: Net Cash in Current Funds.

Descriptive Circulars sent free.

A. & C. July 26.—1y.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented February 14th, 1890.

SALESROOM 526 BROADWAY, N. Y.

250 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

This machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many new and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the "Look or Shuttle Stitch," which will "Neither Rip nor Bar," and it is like on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither "Cam nor Cog Wheel," and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it successfully, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and "Wonderful Simplicity" of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order and is guaranteed by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this "Universal Machine."

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where Agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given. T. J. McARTHUR & CO., A. & C.

AGENTS ESTABLISHED.

Baltimore, Thomas Shanks, Philadelphia, Samuel McGrath & Co., Washington, D. C., J. Carr.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

COBBAN & CO.

HAVE just received and opened another splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes, of superior make, and warranted to fit, repairing done on short notice by experienced workmen.

HARNESS MAKING

carried on all his branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want BARGAINS.

COBBAN & CO. WARD.

June 20.

The Old Stand on the Hill.

M. HOWE, thankful for past favors, invites the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to his stock of Goods, consisting in

SUGARS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, TEAS, CROCKERY-WARE, TOBACCOES, BACON, LARD, LAMPS, BASEETS, FISH, OILS, SOAPS, NOTIONS, FLOUR AND FEED.

all of which he is prepared to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price paid. My motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Give me a call. J. M. HOWE.

May 23, 1865.

Carriage-Making Resumed.

THE war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial and superior manner. A lot of new and second hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates. A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANER & ZIEGLER.

July 11.—1y.

CALF EARY. If you want cheap and desirable Goods—where you cannot fail to be pleased, at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

BLACK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A Lot of Fresh Corn Drops, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Feb. 17.

Grape Vines.
We have a very large and superior stock of Vines, grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood, mostly taken from our own Vineyard, and having fruited the best and most improved varieties, we have the advantage of offering to the Public, what we know to be the most profitable kinds, both for Garden and Vineyard culture, Concord, Creveling, Clinton, Catawba, Delaware, Diana, Draught, Amber, Hartford Proflie, Herbe-mont, Jona, Isabella, Maxatawny, Oporto, Ontario, Rebecca, Rodgers, Hybrid's, Muller, Taylor and Union Village.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS

We will furnish No. 1 Vines—3 Concord, 2 Delaware, 1 Diana, 2 Clinton, 1 Draught Amber, 1 Menalieu.

Strawberries.

Sustains the high character as a most valuable early variety. Plants vigorous and hardy, reliable on all kinds of soils. Fruit large, productive, fine quality and most attractive appearance.

50 Cents per Doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC.

Very large, productive, handsome and excellent; to wit the highest Premium as the best Strawberry at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition, in June last, also at the Great Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia during the same month.

\$1 per doz., \$3 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

TRIUMPH DE GRAND & WILSON'S ALBANY.

25 cents per doz.

SMITH'S BUFFALO SEEDLING.

Extract from testimonial of Benjamin Hodge, Esq., Buffalo, one of the oldest and most experienced fruit growers in the State.

"A combination of superior qualities renders the 'Buffalo Seedling,' in my opinion, the best Strawberry that has been introduced to the American public."

From Lewis F. Allen, Esq., Black Rock, N.Y.

"After making thorough trial of the best of our popular varieties, I do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Buffalo Seedling' the best I have known. I know of no strawberry which in all its combinations of excellence is equal to this."

Lewis F. Allen.

\$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Raspberries.

Philadelphia, DuPonts Black, Miami Black, Col. Wilder, Francoina, White Antwerp. \$1 per doz.

Blackberries.

Durchester and Lawton. \$1 per doz.

Currants.

We have all the latest varieties of Currants, but would recommend the following to be the most productive: Cherry, Red Dutch, Red Grape, White Grape. \$1.50 per doz.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

\$1 per doz.

MAYATT'S LINNAEA RUBARB.

\$1 per doz.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, and many other varieties of Flowers.

Orders promptly attended to and delivered at Gettysburg, Pa.

BURKHOLDER & WILSON,

Bendersville, Adams county, Penna. June 6.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOSEPH BEVAN,

YORK STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK.

HAS just received a new stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, purchased at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold as low as can be bought in the large cities. Every watch warranted. Also

has just opened an assortment of beautiful JEWELRY, consisting in part of Gold Buckets, Chains, Bracelets, Finger Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c. Wedding Rings always on hand.

Special attention is invited to his large stock of SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, consisting of Coffee Buckets, Casters, Syrup Pitchers, Children's Caps, Spoons, Forks, &c., all of which are of the best quality, and at the most moderate prices in the country. The Solid Silver Ware is warranted of standard quality and equal to silver coin.

GOLD RINGS of first quality always on hand. Especial attention is given to his large assortment of GOLD, SILVER, and STEEL SPEC-TACLES, and from a long experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them; persons having good frames can have glasses fitted in to suit them.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch work properly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of his work.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner. All purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, May 23.

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his Store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods of every description, and

MOZAMBIQUES, SHALLIES, DELANES, BOMBAINES, ALPACAS, LAUNES, CALICOS, of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at prices to defy competition.

FURNISHING GOODS, of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of White Goods will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles. J. L. SCHICK.

May 17.

STOVES.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CHEADES & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. R. PULVER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Store Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices.

They have a large supply of the ordinary House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Sept. 22. Put up at shortest notice.

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**GREAT SALE OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
\$1,000,000 WORTH!**

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,
And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,
(Agents for the Manufacturers),
NO. 35 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

Read the following list of Articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches...each \$125.00

100 Watches, various styles...75.00

200 Ladies' Gold Watches...50.00

500 Silver Watches...320.00 to 35.00

1000 Clock and Vest Chains...5.00 to 20.00

6500 Gold and Silver Pins...3.00 to 10.00

4000 Gold and Silver Buttons...3.00 to 10.00

8000 Miniature Revolving Pins...3.00 to 10.00

2000 Gold and Silver Buttons...3.00 to 10.00

Gent's scarf pins new styles...3.00 to 10.00

2000 Masonic and Emblem Pins...3.00 to 10.00

2500 Gold Band Bracelets, engr...3.00 to 10.00

3000 Gold and Silver Brooches...3.00 to 10.00

2000 Gold and Silver Brooches...3.00 to 10.00

3000 Coral Bar Drops...3.00 to 10.00

2000 Ladies' Watch Chains...8.00 to 15.00

6000 Gent's Pins, a splendid ass...2.00 to 10.00

4000 Solid Silver Buttons...3.00 to 10.00

5000 Solid Silver Buttons...3.00 to 10.00

10000 Plain and engraved Rings...2.50 to 10.00

8000 Lockets, richly engraved...2.00 to 10.00

15000 Sets Ladies' Jew'ry, new and latest styles...6.00 to 12.00

5000 Handsome Seal Rings...3.00 to 8.00

2500 Sets Bosom Buttons...2.50 to 6.00

2000 Sets Bosom and Gold Holders...15.00 to 25.00

2000 Sets Jew'ry and Gold Pins...15.00 to 25.00

Drops, latest styles...4.00 to 6.00

3800 Gold Thumb Pins...4.00 to 10.00

10000 Gold Pins & Silver Chains...3.00 to 10.00

10000 " Ebony Holders...4.00 to 6.00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificate of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without charge to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the Dollar and take the article, or not.

These certificates can be ordered for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$3; fifty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15. We will send all single Certificates on the receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms: send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
35 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

May 16.—6m.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

"THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS."

F. B. PICKING'S

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,

Baltimore street, Gettysburg.

OUR SPRING & SUMMER SUPPLY JUST OPENED.

IS the largest and best selected stock of clothing ever brought to Gettysburg, embracing all the latest styles for MEN and BOYS, among which are fine fitting Dress and Business Coats, Cloth, Cassimere, Silk, Satin and Cotton Vests, Dress and Business Pants, of every style, quality and size, Under-Clothes of every description. Also—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, embracing Gloves, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c.

NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, such as Violins, Accordions, Violin Strings, Clocks, Hair and Clothes brushes, Combs, Razors and Razor Strops, Soap, Spectacles, Cans, Pen Knives, Pencils, Pens, &c. &c. Dominos. Also—

DRUMS, CARPET SACKS, UMBRELLAS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, and, indeed, a little of everything will be found in this Store. Having made our purchases for Cash, and at a favorable time, we are prepared to sell cheap.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

If you desire to have a good fitting suit, made of good material, call and examine for yourselves.

AND SAVE MONEY.

April 25, 1865. F. B. PICKING.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Fahnestock Brothers,

HAVE received, and are now opening, a large and varied stock of SPRING GOODS to which they invite the attention of buyers. In Dress Goods their stock consists of Bombazines, Alpaca, Shawls, Delanes, Mozambique, Mohair, Melau, Calicoes, &c., of every style and quality, and which cannot fail to please.

For Gentlemen's wear, we have a choice selection of CLOTHS.

FANCY CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and low priced Pants Goods, at prices which we guarantee to give satisfaction. In Domestic wear, we can offer MUSLINS FROM 12 1/2 CENTS UPWARDS.

In addition to the above we have increased our stock of Queensware and Hardware at reduced prices.

GROCERIES AT THE LOWEST RATES. In fact, our stock comprises everything which customers may desire, and at prices lower than any other establishment in the county. All we ask, is an examination to satisfy all that it is to their interest to give us a call.

May 2. **FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.**

WILLIAM BOYER & SON,

KEEP constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, Spices, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Confections, and everything connected with a Family Grocery. We will always keep up a full supply of goods and sell them at prices which cannot fail to please. Call and see us at our stand in York street, opposite the Bank of Gettysburg. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

July 25.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

HAS now on hand his stock of SPRING CLOTHING, mostly of his own manufacture, consisting of all kinds of Coats, Pants, Vests, Blouse Shirts, Drawers, &c. Also, a large stock of Dress Goods, such as Cloth, Cassimere, Drilling, Jeans, &c., &c. Please call before purchasing elsewhere, they are as cheap as the cheapest.

May 16.

**A STANDARD POLITICAL WORK
McPHERSON'S
Political History of the Rebellion.**

THE Political History of the United States during the Rebellion—extending from November 6, 1860, to July 1864, by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, is destined to become a standard authority concerning these stirring times, and is among the most useful and interesting books now before the public.

It contains the various STATE PAPERS of the period—Executive, Judicial, and Legislative—and those of the Military which bear upon political questions; also the Propositions submitted to, and the Laws enacted by Congress, with the vote in each House, upon every leading question, such as Secession, Arrests, Habeas Corpus, Suspension of the Writ, and every phrase of the Slavery Question; also the "Legal Tender" State Taxation, and other features of our Financial Legislation, with Tables of the National and Rebel Debt; all the Military Legislation, including every Proposition and vote, and the late Session respecting the Draft, and all the Propositions and changes therein, in reference to the Objects of the War, and its Prosecution, to Peace and Reconstruction, with the votes thereon, in both the Union and Rebel Congresses—a record, of itself, worth the price of the book.

It also contains a full and fair record of the proceedings in and out of Congress, between the Presidential Election of 1860 and the breaking out of the War; including a statement of each Adjustment Proposition made, and votes taken, and all other data necessary to give a clear view of that event, in all its bearings and relations, and also containing the names

Jeff Davis' Old Plantation—The Freedmen's Home Farm.

The Vicksburg Journal of the 3d has the following account of affairs as they now exist at the former home of the late President of the Confederacy. It says:

A few days since we paid a short visit to "Davis' Bend," the former home of him who sits in the gloomy cell of his case mated prison, reflecting upon the sad life he has wrought.

The "Bend" contains about seven thousand acres of land, a large portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. There lived Jefferson Davis and his elder brother Joseph. Their plantations were contiguous, and in former times yielded their large returns from enforced and unpaid labor.

"The house that Jeff built" is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river, unostentatious in appearance, a spacious cottage with wide, pleasant verandas on all sides.

Here, when wearied "with the cares of State," Mr. Davis has been accustomed to find that repose so pleasant to the weary body and mind. The broad spreading oak still cast a cooling shade, and the many roses and flowers blooming in the garden were still as sweet as morn and eve as they had not been the place where foul treason had had its chosen seat.

The Bend was taken possession of nearly or quite two years ago, by the United States authorities, for the use of the freedmen who were flocking by thousands within the lines of the army.

"Poetic Justice" seems realized in the taking and appropriation of these plantations for this use.

The very place where days and nights had been spent in devising means for the overthrow of the Government and the riveting of the fetters of the slave, was taken possession of by that strong, firm Government, and men there first stood up in the manhood that freedom alone can give.

"Vaulting ambition had o'ertopped itself." We found Major Montford in command of the post, with the 64th U. S. Colored Infantry on duty. Last Spring the lands were partitioned out to individuals and companies and efforts put forth to stimulate the colored people to commence work "on their own account," thus fitting them for the future that is opening before them.

Under many discouraging circumstances—the high water in the spring, limited means, sickness, &c.—the result thus far has been very satisfactory. There are in cultivation between three and four thousand acres, planted with corn, cotton, potatoes and vegetables. The crops were looking finely.

Cotton was beginning to open on a few of the dryer plantations, though picking will not commence to any extent before the 1st of September. It is estimated that the Bend will produce this season from two thousand to three thousand bales of cotton, should nothing happen to injure the crop, and from twelve thousand to twenty thousand bushels of corn, besides potatoes, &c.

For the aged and infirm a "Home Farm" is carried on under the supervision of Capt. C. B. Norton. This farm, situated on the Jeff Davis' place, has about five hundred acres in cotton and one hundred in corn.

It will probably be self-sustaining, and may yield a handsome sum to the department.

The heavy rains in June threatened to prove quite injurious to the crops, and required an extra amount of labor to clear them from the weeds and noxious vines.

About one thousand rations are issued to the aged and infirm who labor on the farm.

The success of the plan of colonization, as adopted and practically carried out on the Bend, realizes all that could be expected. The freedmen have had a home; the army relieved of their presence; they have been encouraged to do and act for themselves and learn the rudiments at least of self-responsible life, and the whole plan, so far as possible, made self-sustaining.

It has been a task of normal magnitude, with but little apparent honor, and requiring an endless amount of patient labor.

THE REBELLIOUS SPIRIT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The spirit of rebellion seems to be as malignant as ever in the south. A despatch from Beaufort, N. C., accords with all our intelligence from that section in stating: Mr. Adrian Dickinson, a leading merchant of this city, recently from Fayetteville, says it is not safe for a Union man to express his sentiments in that city.

Troops of colored soldiers recently went from Wilmington to establish a school for colored people at Fayetteville. The Sheriff would not permit them to land, and informed them that if they were men they would be served as such people were before the war.

While in Fayetteville, Mr. Dickinson says a negro was struck up by the thumb in the public square and received forty-nine lashes from a civil officer, recently appointed by Governor Holden.

Collisions between the military authorities and representatives of the provisional government occur continually, and the officers of the army are looked upon with contempt.

The Wilmington Herald states that upon a pledge of respect for the United States authorities being given, the national troops were withdrawn from Fayetteville, but the result has been of speedy development.

The Raleigh Progress says, the national authorities studying them over, decided, have found it necessary to garrison Fayetteville with negro troops.

OVER-KEPT ICE CREAM.—Serious illness frequently occurs, we are advised on good sanitary authority, from eating ice cream. And it has been ascertained that the cause is the vermin of the article retaining the supply for over eight, refreshing it with molasses, and then offering it again for sale. Some of it is kept up to be resold, and of course, is poisonous. Beware how you eat other than perfectly fresh, newly made ice cream.—Charlotte Gazette.

Whatever may be thought of the disposition of the Southern people, it is certain that all the elements of a general acquiescence in the policy of the President in regard to the restoration of the Southern States, which have been the subject of the Union.

A few women of the Southern persuasion, in Europe, writes a most eloquent and convincing letter to the President, in which they urge the restoration of the Southern States, and the return of the Southern people to their homes.

Electors of delegates to State Conventions will take place in Alabama, Aug. 24; in North Carolina, Sept. 14; South Carolina, Sept. 15; Georgia, Oct. 4.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday, August 28, 1865.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Montgomery county.

FOR SECRETARY GENERAL:

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambridge county.

Prof. CHAS. F. HIMES has been appointed Professor of Natural Sciences in Dickinson College, Carlisle. He is a son of Wm. D. Himes, Esq., of New Oxford, and is a gentleman of fine attainments.

CYRUS G. BEAL has been appointed Inspector of Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars for this Collection District, and has entered upon the duties.

We understand that Rev. Dr. Hay has purchased from Messrs. Honck & Phelps, for \$2,800, the old Garvin property, lying between the Hagerstown and Chambersburg roads, and from Dr. F. E. Vandenberg, for \$500, the adjoining lot. Nicholas Weaver has bought, for \$800, the lot on which the old Presbyterian church stood, corner of Washington street and the railroad.

For Sale. 850, 1100, and 8500 U. S. 10-40 coupon Bonds, gold bearing interest. These are the only U. S. bonds that are redeemable in gold. Inquire at Col. John L. Tate, at the Eagle Hotel.

The Sabbath School connected with the Catholic Church in this place had a Pic Nic at Wolf's Woods on Thursday last. A very pleasant time was had by the young and old.

Court Proceedings. The following business has been disposed of:

COMMON PLEAS. Herman M. Potter vs. Henry Dysert—Summons in Assumpsit to recover bill of boarding alleged to have been assumed by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff \$114.74.

Nicholas Codori vs. George Plunk—Summons in Assumpsit to recover back price paid for horse sold to plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for \$69.24.

Jacob A. Gardner and J. W. Gardner, Administrators of Wm. Gardner, deceased, surviving partner of Wm. & B. F. Gardner, vs. John Gardner, and Isaac E. Wierman, Administrators of Jacob Gardner, deceased. Suit on note. Verdict for plaintiffs for \$875.

Rebecca R. Belzhooover, by her next friend John Welford, vs. Christian H. Belzhooover. Application for divorce, and decree granted for the same.

QUARTER SESSIONS. Commonwealth vs. Amelia Musser and Amanda Christ—Indictment for larceny. Ignored by the Grand Jury.

Com. vs. Henry Crouse—Indictment for malicious mischief. Ignored by Grand Jury—County to pay costs.

Com. vs. Martha J. Devan and Daniel Devan—Indictment for Assault and Battery. Ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor, Henry Bishop, to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Martha J. Devan. Assault and battery on Henry Bishop. Verdict guilty, and sentence to pay one dollar fine and costs.

Com. vs. Henry Bishop and Peter Bishop—Indictment for Assault and Battery. Ignored, and prosecutor, Sophia Devan, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Jacob Bream and Mary Bream—Assault and Battery. Indictment ignored, and prosecutor, Julia A. Bream, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Luther Williams—Fornication and Bawdery. Indictment ignored, and prosecutor, Sarah Schwartzbaugh, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Trail—Selling liquor without license. Defendant pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay \$1 fine and costs.

Com. vs. Wm. McClellan—Obtaining goods under false pretenses. Indictment ignored, and prosecutor, J. C. Collins, to pay costs.

Com. vs. James Gooden—Fornication and Bawdery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Isabella Brown, to pay costs.

Com. vs. John H. Baumgardner—Assault and battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Mary Ann Baumgardner, to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Warner—Assault and battery on Mary J. Brown. Verdict guilty, and defendant fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Hughes, Henry Adams and Oscar Stine. Larceny—"pocket picking," on the 4th of July last. Not appearing, their recognizances were forfeited.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Trostle—Society of the peace, on oath of David Black. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Stucky—Robbery of a watch from Dawson Johnson. Verdict not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Alfred Haus. Larceny of pears from Frederick Herr. Verdict not guilty, because of insanity of the defendant. The Court ordered Haus to be placed at the Poor House.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Kohler. Larceny—alleged retaining of pocket book with money found, belonging to David Wolf. Verdict guilty. Motion for a new trial.

The County Commissioners of Washington county have appropriated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the construction of the Washington County Railroad, on condition that the road shall pass through Keokyleville.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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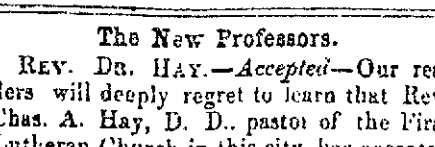
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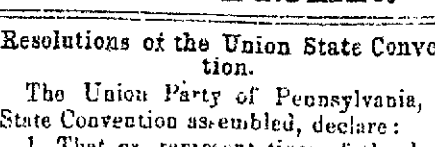
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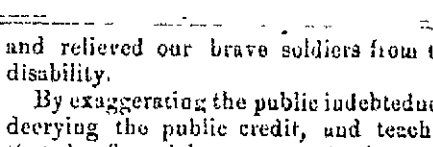
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